

CHOOSE THE BEST RESPONSE:

1. I'd meant to buy some notebooks on the way home from school.
 - a. What kind did you choose?
 - b. So why didn't you?
2. Some of those runners are on the point of collapsing!
 - a. I hope they'll make it to the end.
 - b. I doubt they'll get up and finish the race.
3. I was wondering if I could borrow your tablet.
 - a. No problem. You can have it in a minute.
 - b. What stopped you from asking?
4. Our exam results are to be posted online.
 - a. Did you pass?
 - b. When will we be able to see them?
5. In 2014, the director moved to Hollywood, where he would make his first film.
 - a. What will it be about?
 - b. Was it a success?
6. The train is due to arrive at 5.30.
 - a. I hope it will be on time.
 - b. I believe it arrived on time.
7. Why aren't you happy with your laptop?
 - a. It can be really slow.
 - b. It might be really slow.
8. I've just tried calling Rob, but there's no answer.
 - a. He might have a shower.
 - b. He might be having a shower.
9. In my company, women are paid exactly the same as men.
 - a. I should think so!
 - b. I may think so!
10. Were you pleased with Jake's work?
 - a. Yes, he could have been more efficient.
 - b. Yes, he couldn't have been more efficient.
11. They've just announced that the play has been cancelled.
 - a. We may as well stay home then.
 - b. We should have gone home then.
12. I invited your ex-girlfriend to the party.
 - a. You must have told me!
 - b. You might have told me!
13. It's our anniversary!
 - a. Congratulations! May you have many more happy years together.
 - b. Congratulations! Would you have many more happy years together.

READ THE TEXT AND THINK OF THE WORD THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE. USE ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE:**Citizen Scientists**

Citizen Science provides an opportunity for ordinary people to be involved in scientific research. There is nothing new about amateurs being involved in science. Galileo Galilei (1) studying to be a doctor when he began his experiments in physics. Charles Darwin (2) been planning a career in the church before he came up with his theories about evolution. Also, in the past, scientists (3) sometimes use amateurs to help collect data for their research. One example is a 19th century American ornithologist who (4) not rely on scientists to track bird migration but rather used volunteers.

Today, amateurs and experts collaborate on many projects, and the Internet and social media (5) used to help people record their scientific observations and share their results. For example, since 2012, citizen scientists all over the world (6) been taking part in a project that classifies bat calls, and the results are interpreted by trained scientists. By the time the project is completed, enough information (7) have been analysed to help scientists track changes in bat populations, hopefully aiding in their conservation.

On the other hand, projects that rely on the public (8) criticised by some scientists, who point out that it is almost impossible to monitor volunteers and ensure their data is accurate and unbiased. Despite such objections, citizen scientists will probably continue to make contributions to research.

COMPLETE THE SECONS SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS A SIMILAR MEANING TO THE FIRST SENTENCE, USING THE WORDS GIVEN. USE BETWEEN THREE AND SIX WORDS, INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN:

1. To make up for the time that was wasted, we will ask employees to do shift work. **BE**
Employees are for wasted time by doing shift work.
2. I think I will always be surprised by her behaviour. **USED**
I don't think I'll ever behaviour.
3. I wanted to know if you found the film confusing. **WONDERING**
I by the film.
4. The mayor will give her endorsement to the building project any day now, so you can start planning. **ABOUT**
The mayor building project, so you can start planning.
5. As a film star, she would try to ignore people staring at her. **USE**
As a film star, she attention to people staring at her.
6. Despite trying, Alice wasn't able to reduce her calorie intake. **MEANT**
Alice back on her calorie intake, but wasn't able to.

REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING THE CORRECT FORM OF THE MODALS BELOW, POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE:

might have ■ must ■ should have ■ can ■ have to ■ may ■ be able to

1. Luckily, they found excellent seats in the front row of the theatre.
Luckily, they .
2. It's not possible that this is happening again!
This !
3. It was wrong of you to leave the door unlocked.
You .
4. It wasn't necessary for you to pay for my ticket.
You .
5. They left the house late, so it's possible they missed the train.
They .
6. The words on the birthday card were: "I hope all your birthdays are as wonderful as this one!"
The words on the birthday card were: "
 !"
7. You are not allowed to stand too close to the stage.
You .